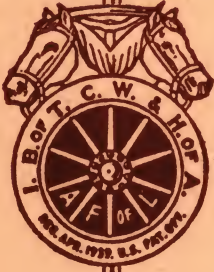


NOVEMBER, 1945

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

DON'T DRINK STALE MILK
INSIST ON DAILY DELIVERIES
RESTORE THE JOBS OF OUR
RETURNING VETERANS

We do not accept advertising



England and Russia Saved Us

IT WASN'T the atomic bomb that won the war. Nor was it the Russian invasion of Manchuria. The war was won back in its early stages by the savage heroism of England and Russia which gave time for the United States to hurl its tremendous resources into the struggle.

But for that, the United States would have faced invasion from two directions by enemies who controlled most of the manpower and resources of the world.

So says Gen. George C. Marshall in his final report as chief of staff of the American armies.

Gen. Marshall's report was not merely a fraternal salute to a couple of valiant allies. It was a cold, military analysis of a war which taxed the power of the victors to the limit. It listed errors by the Germans which contributed to the final outcome, together with successful measures taken by allied commanders to exploit the German mistakes.

But it all boils down to the fact that the fighting English and Russians tipped the scales in favor of the allies during the dark days after the fall of France.

From then on, the allies moved irresistibly onward, occasionally stumbling and occasionally menaced by violent German counter attacks.

Gen. Marshall revealed that the invasion of Normandy was pushed because of the certainty that Germany would soon develop the atomic bomb.

His report states that never again will the Atlantic and Pacific oceans be factors of military safety for this country. Science has reduced them to less importance than the moats around a medieval castle.

New rockets are being perfected which will speed to targets anywhere in the world as easily as a boy throws a stone across the street. Because of the rapid strides of military science, Gen. Marshall says that the United States must abandon its previous policy of hemispheric defense and must map its strategy for protection on a world-wide basis.

We can't do that alone! We will need allies.

If, however, the isolationist propaganda in the United States succeeds in isolating us from our allies—England and Russia—we face an expensive and uneasy peace, with war constantly as close as the midnight flight of a rocket over the horizon.

We marched to victory with England and Russia.

Are we going to walk alone now?

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

NOVEMBER, 1945

No. 12

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Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
Thomas E. Flynn, Assistant Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,
authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies 25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)
Published Monthly

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No Strike Duty for Army Reserves

Teamsters in China Worried by Employer Statement

THERE is no danger of army truck regiments being held for duty in possible strikes of truck drivers, according to United States Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

The senator's statement came in answer to an inquiry of Robert Walsh, a Pittsburgh Teamster in China. Brother Walsh wrote the International expressing the fears of many Teamsters over the announced plan to place the 516th and the 517th truck regiments on an inactive status.

An article in *Transport Topics*, the publication of the American Trucking Association, on the army program caused concern to the union men in the army transportation service.

"A controversy has arisen due to the article, which has many loopholes," Brother Walsh wrote. "The article itself may be interpreted in various ways. The general opinion of union Teamsters is this:

"We know that we will be placed in the Reserve Corps of the army, which is the procedure, we understand, for all discharged veterans. But the article in *Transport Topics* further states something in regard to the outfits being retained in an inactive status pending another national emergency or postwar problem in the trucking industry.

"To be direct to the point: Are we expected to be mobilized in the event of strikes in our craft? This is evidently the idea of the truck employers' organizations.

"Being union men at heart and still carrying the union book in our pockets these three years in the army, we object to any such plan by the associations that we all feel have always been banded together in a campaign against organized labor.

"Any word from you would be appreciated to clarify the situation and ease our minds. Would appreciate a reply in a future issue of our beloved monthly, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER."

Immediately on receiving Brother Walsh's letter we contacted army headquarters in Indianapolis and were informed that nothing was known here of any plan for special treatment for army truck drivers.

"They will be discharged just like anybody else and with no special strings to it," we were told.

To be certain, we contacted Senator Magnuson in Washington and he immediately looked into the matter, advising the International that the fears of the union Teamsters were unfounded.

"Putting a regiment on inactive status is nothing new," Senator Magnuson said after a conference with War Department officials. "It simply means that the regiment becomes a paper organization and in the event of another war it would be reactivated and sent into action with new men.

"Many regiments and divisions went to inactive status after the last war and were reorganized when this war broke out. When a regiment is put on inactive status while overseas, its high point men come home and its low point men are transferred to other units."

Army headquarters in Indianapolis explained that it was never the practice of the army to call reserves except in a national emergency when the safety of the nation was threatened. That means war, not strikes.

Troops occasionally called to preserve order in strikes, race riots, floods and other disasters are always chosen from units then in active service, at army posts, or from national guard units.

Perhaps the employers have hopes that army truck drivers will be held for possible strike duty. But there is no chance of its happening, according to the information obtained by International headquarters.

So rest easy, you loyal Teamsters overseas. We hope we'll be seeing you soon.

Strikes Are Costly to Labor

Unions Need Leaders Who Can Keep Them at Work

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE wave of strikes prevailing over the nation is an indication that men and women who work for a living are restless; they are discontented; and it is very difficult to understand just exactly why they cannot reason the matter out amongst themselves, consult with their employers, and use every means possible to bring about an agreement without going on strike.

There is nothing worse than a strike for both the workers and the employers. Yes, I know very well that there is plenty of reason for strikes, especially when we are dealing with employers who are so stubborn and unreasonable that you cannot hold one's patience or decency in conferences with them.

There are also some labor men who haven't got what it takes to bring about a settlement without a stoppage of work. Men of this kind on both sides are a menace to the workers and interests they represent. Anyone can fire up the toilers with a lot of bologna, tell them how they are persecuted and how they are being mistreated, how the employers are making a lot of money and they should get more. But men of that kind are no good to anyone. The man who is valuable to his union and to the membership is the man who can prevent strikes.

I shall never, if I can prevent it, as I see the light now, surrender my right to strike, unless in a case of emergency when our country is in danger, such as the period we have been through during the past three or four years.

The man or woman who believes in settling disputes across the table, even if they fail, makes the best and most loyal trade union representative. They have common sense and they understand the danger of a

stoppage of work and the suffering and misery that obtain through idleness.

What's the use of saving up a few dollars every week, if you can save it, and you should, and then get out on strike for three or four weeks, spending your hard-earned savings? If we lose four weeks' pay in one year, we lose our profits or savings for that year. And the industry loses, and they are not as well able to pay at the end of the strike as they were when the strike began.

There is another reason for the wave of strikes prevailing throughout the nation. There are millions of young people who have become union members in the last five or eight years. They never suffered and endured, working for a mere existence, as some of us had to do in the early days.

Their unions were hand-made for them, with power and strength and law behind them. They walk away with many things far greater than we obtained some years ago after weeks and months of strikes and suffering.

In other words, in recent years conditions came pretty easy to the newly organized groups. At the ending of the first World War there was no organization of the steel workers nor in the automobile manufacturing industry.

Today they are fully organized, thanks to the progressive legislators whom we elected in 1932, who saw the wisdom of passing protective laws, preventing employers, with their spy agencies and strike-breaking gangsters, from destroying legitimate labor unions.

The cruelty and trickery and treachery of employers' organizations in the early years of this century were responsible for the organizations of labor that we now have.

Organizations of labor must understand that those laws and those conditions that we now enjoy came to us after 50 years of battling with our hands and with our brains to establish and build up our unions.

I don't for one minute concede that labor has made any mistakes or blunders, nor do I agree with the insinuations of some of our so-called legislators, or political job holders, that labor must clean its own house. There is nothing in the house of labor that needs to be cleaned.

Ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of our labor unions are clean and law-abiding and the work they have done has brought happiness and sunshine, health and education into the homes of their members; and it has also substantially helped the unorganized, who have benefited by the progressive legislation, by the social benefits, and by better wages because the employer cannot hold his non-union help in his place of business unless he pays the unorganized a fairly decent wage.

The trouble with the unorganized is that they receive benefits and contribute nothing in payment for those benefits. In other words, they want everything without having sufficient brains to contribute towards helping to pay for the enormous expense incurred in bringing about humane legislation and protection through social security when we get old or when we are unemployed.

I have said there is no dirt in the house of labor, and I repeat, I do not like such insinuations coming from so-called political leaders who have been elected and appointed by the house of labor. Of course I admit that in every large group there are one or two who fall below the standard of decency and honesty.

But in looking over the millions of men and women who are organized into unions that they handle and conduct, and the benefits they have gotten for their members, there is no institution that can compare with the institution of labor.

There is no institution that has a smaller percentage of weaklings or wrongdoers.

Look around you for statistics, if you have time. Look into the legal fraternity. Yes, filth and dirt and corruption has crept even into the judiciary, including the federal judiciary.

Filth and dirt and crime have crept into the medical profession. I could go on and say that even the church has not been one hundred per cent perfect in its representatives. But let some unfortunate creature in labor, amongst its millions of members, fall by the wayside as a result of hereditary conditions or disease, and then the whole of labor is asked to clean its house, etc.

I must say, however, to the men and women of labor that while I am not apologizing, nor shall I permit misrepresentation if I can prevent it, labor must awake and realize its great, powerful responsibility—not so much to the employer as to their own members, the millions of men and women with families who are dependent upon the leadership of their unions to guide them, without turmoil or strife, to protect them in their positions, so that they can continue to bring home on Saturday night the weekly wage to the wife and children or to the others who are dependent upon that weekly wage.

The papers said there were one-half million people engaged in strikes throughout the nation in recent weeks. I again claim that there are strikes that cannot be prevented, for the reasons enumerated above.

But there are strikes that can be prevented by clear thinking leaders; and if the leaders do not have sufficient influence to have the members follow their advice, then new leaders should be selected. No strike was ever lost, but there are strikes that could have been prevented.

No employer ever gained as a result of a stoppage of work. But workers have gained, even when they seem to lose the strike. But like an operation on some vital human organ, it is the last thing that should be resorted to.

And while the newspapers and columnists have magnified the number of strikes and the suffering that went on, etc., they have

failed to call to the attention of the nation that if there were one-half million out on strike, there were twelve or fourteen million organized workers who remained at work and kept their agreements and contracts.

The Teamsters' Union has settled up many wage contracts that haven't gotten into the public press. As you may have noticed recently, we settled up—after weeks and weeks of controversy with the War Labor Board and other boards in Washington and then with the employers in Chicago—I repeat, we settled up agreements covering ten or twelve thousand truck drivers in the city of Chicago; and we even worked hand in hand with the independent union of Teamsters, both helping each other, to the end that a second strike would not obtain in the trucking industry in the city of Chicago.

And we received a substantial second in-

crease in wages, with an additional period of vacation. Not one word about this appeared in the papers. But if those men had gone on strike and tied up industry and the government had been forced a second time to run the trucks with the army, oh, then you would see all the headlines in the papers telling us how ungrateful we were to this country and government of ours and how unjust we were with our employers.

The public must and should know that the workers of the nation do not strike for greater profits. They strike for a few extra dollars to bring home to their families, to help them to pay for decent food, doctor bills when they are compelled to send their children to an optician or to a dentist, and to help them educate those children so that they may become, if possible, better citizens than we are.

Two Local Officers Die Suddenly on Same Day

Officials of two midwestern locals died suddenly and tragically on October 10. They were Robert E. Summers, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 298 of Michigan City, Indiana, and Joseph W. Therry, recording secretary of Local No. 753, Chicago.

Brother Summers was killed by a shotgun blast while hunting in South Dakota. Brother Therry died of a heart attack the same day in the midst of a meeting of his local.

Brother Summers was 31 years old. He was hunting with four friends who were driving pheasants in his direction. The four

fired at about the same time and Brother Summers fell, fatally wounded. He died soon after in the hospital at Pierre, South Dakota.

Brother Therry was reading a letter from President Tobin on milk deliveries when he was stricken. He was 47 years old.

Both men were highly regarded by the membership of their locals and both had high efficiency ratings with the International because of the capable manner in which they discharged their duties. The death of officers of their calibre is a loss to the International, as well as to the locals.

Pittsburgh Marine Returns to Local No. 485

Recording Secretary David R. Williams of Local No. 485, Pittsburgh, is home from the wars with a Bronze Star and a long record of gallantry in action against the Japs with the Marine Corps.

Brother Williams was a staff sergeant with special military qualifications as communications chief. He enlisted in the marines on March 4, 1942, and was discharged

last month at Camp Lejeune, N. C. after serving in the Pacific at Bougainville, Guam, the Marianas, Iwo Jima and the Volcano Islands. Secretary-Treasurer Wm. T. Tappe of Local No. 485 reports that the membership is delighted to have Sgt. Williams back and is proud of the record he wrote in action as one of the heroic Teamsters who made military history throughout the world.

Jap Christian Sorrows in Defeat

Kagawa, Like Niemoller, Backed Barbaric Aggressors

THE October issue of a labor magazine carries an article on Kagawa, the famous Japanese Christian. It speculates that he may have been done to death by the Jap Shintoists. It asks plaintively—"Where is Kagawa now?"

The editors of the magazine have not been reading the newspapers or they would know where Kagawa is. He was interviewed by American correspondents several weeks ago and he was in good health.

But he was in low spirits. He was sad because Japan had lost the war. He told the correspondents that he wanted a victory of Jap Shintoism over American Christianity and that he, like all the other Japs, was a loyal subject of the emperor when the chips were down.

His remarks amazed the correspondents as they did the Christians in the United States who had "converted" Kagawa and had looked to him as the great spiritual leader of the Orient.

The reaction to Kagawa's renunciation of his faith was similar to that of Pastor Niemoller, the celebrated German anti-Nazi. Niemoller was put in a concentration camp because he resisted Hitler. But when Christianity was fighting for survival, Niemoller volunteered to fight again for Germany as he had in the first World War.

"What else could a German do?" Niemoller demanded.

And what else could a Jap do? demanded Kagawa.

American Christians had looked to Niemoller, as they had to Kagawa, to mobilize the spiritual forces of their nations in a crusade for righteousness.

They were dismayed and disillusioned by the reactions of both men. Kagawa, like Niemoller, had been imprisoned for his religious views. But when the showdown came,

Kagawa supported the lust-crazed war leaders that had thrown him in prison, just as Niemoller did.

It is significant that neither of these men spoke under duress. Both had been liberated and their nations were under control of American troops. They were safe from persecution and reprisal.

Americans can avoid similar shocks in the future if they remember the simple, elemental fact that blood is thicker than water. Niemoller was a German before he was a Christian. Kagawa was a Jap before he was a Christian.

Both chose their race, rather than their religion, even though victory for their races would have extinguished the light of religion throughout the world.

Kagawa wanted his countrymen to win, in spite of the fact that it meant the slaughter of his co-religionists. Niemoller wanted the same thing, even to the extent of killing them himself.

This is a sad sequel to the high hopes of the Christians who have spent millions of dollars to send devoted missionaries into the dangers of foreign lands.

They preached the brotherhood of man in the serene conviction that it would mean the end of conflict between races and an acceptance of principles that would bring justice and tolerance to the world.

Kagawa and Niemoller have shown convincingly by their shocking words that the day of "peace on earth, good will to men" is still far away on the dim calendar of time.

We can cooperate with other nations to bring that day nearer. But we cannot rely on men of other races to stand for Christian principles against the interests of their own race of people and the teachings of their ancestors. This is still a world where the strong survive and the weak perish.

Drink Stale Milk, Say Dealers

Industry Mobilizes Against Daily Deliveries

BY THOMAS E. FLYNN

Executive Assistant to the General President

THE milk industry says it cannot afford to restore peacetime delivery for its customers but it can afford to spend millions of dollars for new equipment and for propaganda campaigns to tell the public how broke it is.

The program of the milk industry is revealed in the September issue of *The Milk Dealer*, the national trade magazine of the bottled milk industry.

And it is simply a ruthless program of sticking the wartime profits in its pockets and thumbing its nose at the public.

Here's how *The Milk Dealer* sets it forth:

"The only way to hold on to the wartime savings in the fresh milk business is to go ahead and do it. That is exactly what most men in the business aim to do, in many markets all working together as a unit."

Thus the publication of the milk trade admits that the milk dealers are banding themselves together in a huge combination to hold their wartime profits and to force the public to continue to drink stale milk, delivered every other day or whenever the combination of milk dealers says they can have a fresh glass of milk.

The Milk Dealer offers no eloquent or plausible excuses in announcing this hard-boiled policy. The reason is that *The Milk Dealer* is speaking confidentially to the trade and not to the public. And these boys don't try to kid each other with rosy words when they are talking among themselves.

They just say that they want those wartime profits and they intend to keep them regardless of what anybody says about it.

During the war the milk dealers made huge profits by the enforced elimination of

daily deliveries by government order to conserve manpower and equipment.

But in spite of these savings they did not reduce the price of milk to the public. Now they say they cannot return to daily delivery unless they charge the public more.

By creating the fear that milk will cost more, they hope to gain public support for their program of skip deliveries, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to reduce jobs and gouge the public.

The Milk Dealer goes on to reveal the plans of the milk industry in its September issue. The public is to be "educated" by expensive advertising campaigns.

"In some cases dealers started educating their public immediately after the sudden collapse of Japan, running ads in the local papers to explain why wartime savings must be continued if present prices of milk are to be retained. We clip from one of these ads as follows:

"During the war, when prices in many lines crept up, you continued to enjoy the same low price for milk at your home, farmers received higher prices for milk at their farms—dairy employees have had increased wages—and dairy companies have met other increased wartime costs.

"All these increases have been met out of savings which were made possible because of every-other-day deliveries, and the elimination of special services.

"For the most part, these increased prices to farmers, increased wages to employees, and increased costs of dairy materials and equipment cannot be decreased with the ending of the war. This means that the discontinuance of every-other-day deliveries would add costs which could be met only by increasing

the selling prices of home delivered dairy products.

"Continuance of every-other-day deliveries during peacetime means money savings to you through maintaining present low prices."

Such advertisements are deceptive. The increases in prices to farmers and to dairy employees are trivial. They do not dent the vast profits the industry amassed by cutting delivery cost practically in half.

If the dairies are to maintain their present system of reduced deliveries then they should pass these savings on to the farmer in higher prices, to the employee in higher wages and to the public in lower costs.

But instead the dairy industry wants to pocket all the savings and make the public pay the same price it did when it had daily service.

A clue to how much these delivery savings aggregated is given by *The Milk Dealer* when it says:

"The fresh milk industry will undergo a reconversion program all its own. In addition to making adjustments in industry practices, huge sums of money will be spent in plant improvements, plant and delivery equipment and in the erecting of brand new plants.

"One of the large corporations will spend between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 on new plants, trucks and other equipment, according to a late announcement by its president."

Thus while the milk industry cries that it cannot restore service to its customers without charging them more, one company plans to spend up to \$75,000,000 for improvements.

Where did that \$75,000,000 come from? Out of the savings of every-other-day deliveries. It came out of wages withheld from employees, out of prices withheld from farmers and out of service withheld from customers.

Evidently *The Milk Dealer* fears that some milk companies will restore daily deliveries. And what will it do about them?

Here's a suggestion from the same article in the September issue of *The Milk Dealer*:

"The dealers believe that when consumers are made familiar with what the continuance of wartime savings means to them there will be little or no demand for pre-war service.

"In fact, they aim to do such a thorough job of selling the public that they will refuse to buy from any dealer who might attempt every-day deliveries."

There's the retaliation—a boycott! They plan to force out of business any concern which tries to provide jobs for labor and service for its customers.

For the information of the milk industry, the full resources of the Teamsters' Union and its almost 700,000 members will be thrown behind every milk dealer who restores full daily deliveries.

We will provide him with more customers than the organized milk industry can take away from him.

And when they talk of boycotts, that's a language we understand. If *The Milk Dealer* is proposing a boycott to bring results, it won't have to ask twice.

If it is to be a knockdown fight between the organized milk industry and its organized employees, we are ready. But let the record show who asked for it.

Let it show that it was the milk industry which refused to surrender its wartime profits, which refused to provide jobs for the men returning from the battlefronts, which refused to provide daily fresh milk for children and invalids, and which threatened to destroy any patriotic employer who attempted to live up to his obligations to serve the public.

On that record we will face the public. And on that record we will win.

The Germans destroyed the slums of London during the air war. The British don't want them rebuilt. They are through with slums.

—*The International Laundry Worker.*

Is 65 Cents an Hour Communistic? That's What Some United States Senators Say

DURING campaign years a lot of reactionary senators issue frenzied warnings that the "American way of life" is in jeopardy if candidates indorsed by labor are elected to public office.

Then they promise more than the labor candidates promise and solemnly pledge an elevation in the American standard of living.

Frequently they are elected by such tactics because many people vote for the man who promises them the most, even though they have learned by bitter experience that the campaign promise of a reactionary political party is nothing but a snort in a gale of wind.

In the last campaign, for instance, the Republicans promised to care tenderly for the low income groups and to raise their standard of living far above the "pittance" of the minimum wage given by the Roosevelt administration.

Now the Republicans have a chance to redeem that pledge.

A bill has been introduced by several Democratic senators raising the minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour in interstate commerce. After one year of employment, the wage would rise to 70 cents, and after two years, it would level off at 75 cents.

A minimum wage of 75 cents an hour is only \$30 a week. But the same Republicans who charged Roosevelt with being niggardly are desperately fighting the measure.

They say such a wage is Communistic. It would permit a man to have an extra suit of clothes, and perhaps even a flivver that some Republican had discarded after wearing it out in an election campaign.

So now the reactionary senators are in the position of saying in the fall of 1944 that the minimum wage was too small and of insisting in the fall of 1945 that an increase is too much.

These are the same senators who pulled

the teeth from the full employment bill, making it merely a statement of congressional opinion, rather than an enforceable law to provide jobs.

They are the same men who killed the liberal provisions of the unemployment compensation bill, leaving in effect the same discriminatory policies the individual states have always followed toward the unemployed.

Now they are attempting to kill the increase in the minimum wage law.

The law increasing the minimum wage is known as S. 1349, sponsored by Senators Pepper of Florida, Kilgore of West Virginia, Myers and Guffey of Pennsylvania, Wagner and Mead of New York, Chavez of New Mexico, Magnuson of Washington, Thomas of Utah and Murray of Montana, all Democrats.

S. 1349 takes the unassailable position that workers in interstate commerce are entitled to a wage which will provide the minimum "necessary for health, efficiency and general well being."

It states that conditions below this standard, act as a depressing influence on the living standards of all workers, restrict the free flow of goods, constitute an unfair method of competition and encourage labor disputes.

Those facts are self-evident, yet there is bitter opposition in the United States senate to writing such basic truths into the law as a justification of an enlightened minimum wage policy.

The opposition is especially bitter among industries not directly affected by the provisions of the law. Those are the industries engaged in business within the boundaries of a single state where working conditions are notoriously bad.

Such industries fear that higher levels of pay in interstate industries would force them

to pay similar wages in order to hold their workers. And such industries have much influence when they whisper in the ear of their senators.

It is from these low-wage industries that reactionary candidates collect their campaign funds.

Senators with this kind of support often try to carry water on both shoulders, saying that minimum wage legislation does not affect workers in highly organized industries where the rates of pay are far above the legal minimum.

Consequently, they claim they are not voting against the interests of organized labor when they vote for economic peonage among unorganized workers.

Excuses of this sort are unworthy of utterance, much less of consideration.

Even a senator must know that a huge group of underpaid and undernourished persons is an economic handicap as well as a social and health menace.

They actually retard prosperity because they have no buying power. They siphon off tax funds and are a constant threat to the standards of living of organized labor and white-collar workers.

Industry constantly points to the wages of the lowest paid as a yardstick whenever skilled workers seek more favorable conditions. Consequently, it is to labor's self-interest to raise the standard of the lowest paid, which is what it has always striven to do.

The attitude of reactionary senators toward unemployment compensation, full employment and minimum wages is exactly

what it was in the free enterprise days of Herbert Hoover.

According to this philosophy, the government has an obligation to give a starving man a bowl of soup but it has no obligation to guarantee him sufficient wages so he can buy his own soup.

Under the Hoover theories as practiced by his followers in the United States Senate, when industry is encouraged by subsidies, that is free enterprise. But when underpaid workers are guaranteed a minimum wage, that is Communism.

Congress has thrown enormous gifts to industry in tax concessions and in favorable prices for government property. But it refuses to hold the very employers who profit by public funds, responsible for maintaining basic standards of health among their employees.

It is strange to find so many congressmen and senators so liberal where industry is concerned and so alarmed where the welfare of the workers is concerned.

If labor ever hopes to correct this dangerous condition by the removal of the men who create it, it must study the voting records on the measures vital to labor's standard of living.

And at election time it must remember the record instead of listening to someone who says he won't hit us again.

S. 1349 is now before Congress. It embodies the policy of the Democratic party and the campaign promises of the Republican party last year.

Watch and see what they do to it this year.

Local Unions Indorse Daily Delivery Service

Within 48 hours after President Tobin's special letter of October 8 on daily milk deliveries had gone into the mails, local unions across the country began taking official action to ratify the position of the International.

Telegrams announced the unanimous approval by numerous local unions of the in-

sistence of President Tobin that deliveries of milk and other products and commodities be resumed on a daily basis as quickly as possible.

The special letter of President Tobin carrying the indorsement of the general executive board, is printed in this issue for the information of the membership.

Tobin Insists on Daily Deliveries

No Compromise Order Sent to All Locals

ALL members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have been ordered to accept no compromise on the daily delivery of milk.

The order was contained in a special letter sent each local union by President Tobin

on October 8 and reasserts the determination of the International to see that daily deliveries are restored to provide employment.

The text of the official communication follows:

To the Officers and Members
of All Local Unions:

This is to emphasize the position of the International Union on daily deliveries. Our position is that full daily delivery service must be resumed at the earliest possible date to provide jobs for our members now at work, as well as those returning from the armed services.

In no other way can the returning service men be given their old jobs back without displacing those now at work. We maintain that all these men, both civilian and veteran, are entitled to work and that the daily delivery system can absorb them if it is expanded as it should be.

That is why we insist that there be no compromise whatever. We specifically instruct every local union to demand full daily delivery service.

This is particularly urgent in the dairy industry. The national organization of dairy employers has adopted a program which would eventually abolish home deliveries entirely. If they can maintain every-other-day deliveries, they will be well along on their program. The next step would be deliveries every third day and finally, none at all.

It would be but a short time before the public would be forced to call for milk at district stations where one wholesale driver would do the work of a dozen retail drivers.

Some employers have attempted to persuade their drivers that the continuation of every-other-day deliveries means more money for the driver. Maybe it does—for a little while.

But most milk drivers can see that the bonus they get now will be no good to them later when they are walking the streets. And they will be walking the streets if the delivery service is not enlarged.

A similar situation confronts this union in other delivery classifications, such as department stores. Many stores are attempting to hold their deliveries down by urging their customers to continue to carry their own packages.

Their motive is the same as the dairies—profits. During the war they made millions of dollars in savings on delivery costs. But none of these savings were passed on to the customers. The employers pocketed it all and continued to charge all that the OPA would permit.

Now the nation is faced with the problem of providing jobs for the 12 million men in the armed forces. We face a disastrous depression unless there are jobs, not only for the veterans but for the men they replace.

The Teamsters' Union is endeavoring to solve that problem so far as our jurisdiction permits, by insisting that instead of continuing to operate on a skeleton delivery schedule, all employers resume peacetime delivery schedules as quickly as possible.

The International Executive Board has ruled that a man returning from war must receive the same position and seniority he would have, had he not left to enter the service, provided he is capable of discharging his duties.

This means that all men hired since the war started have lower seniority than any of the returning veterans. If there are

not enough jobs, the civilians will be fired.

The only way we can solve unemployment in our jurisdiction is to insist that every employer resume daily delivery service at once. The employers who oppose this are not doing so to serve the public better or to improve efficiency. They have only one motive—PROFITS!

DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President.

Democrats Responsible for Their Reactionaries

WE DON'T think we can go along closing our eyes to the fact that there are enemies of labor from a legislative standpoint, in both parties. It makes very little difference to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters whether it is a southern, dyed-in-the-wool Democrat who was born a Democrat who hates labor or a congressman like Hoffman of Michigan, who is a Republican.

The party holding a majority in Congress may be held responsible for any kicking around that labor organizations may get during this administration.

President Truman is doing all that he possibly can, and he has some fine men around him, but there are reactionaries within his party, such as Congressman Smith of Virginia, who are just as dangerous and as hateful and as far behind the present-day understanding of world affairs as the blackest enemies labor has in the Republican Party, such as the man referred to before, Congressman Hoffman of Michigan.

Labor should concentrate all its strength on one or two or a dozen of these congressmen, solicit personal subscriptions, and start a campaign against these notorious labor-hating individuals, who never give labor credit for anything.

We should do as we did once in Maine under the leadership of Gompers, when we

elected Congressman McGillicuddy against an outstanding enemy of labor who was then leading the fight in Congress against labor.

If it could be done by the American Federation of Labor—and the writer had something to say in that campaign—away back 30 years ago, in the then backward State of Maine, which is now somewhat progressive, it certainly can be done today in some of the other states where we have outstanding, notorious, labor-hating congressmen and senators, and where there are thousands of organized workers who have thousands of friends.

Think it over between now and November, 1946. Do something! Don't leave it all to the other fellow. At any rate give those hateful birds a run for their money.

If with one stroke of the pen Congressmen Hoffman, Smith and a few others could destroy every labor union in our country they would do so. Take this thought home and digest it. It is your interests and liberty and home that are involved.

Do something, we repeat. Start the campaign! Prepare! Go into your meetings! Go to the central bodies or instruct your delegates to get busy and *do something*.

Later on we will name others that hate you and your union.

More and more it is becoming manifest that peace between nations cannot long endure unless there is a strong, free, and truthful press, whether it be England, Russia, France or the United States.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*.

Reconversion Outlook Favorable

25 Cities Report No Unemployment Problem

RECONVERSION may proceed very rapidly according to a spot check of 84 of the major cities and war production centers made by the Committee for Economic Development. Of the 84 cities reporting, 25 show reconversion well under way with no major unemployment problems indicated. Three cities will require a three-month period; 20 cities six months, and 12 a year for full reconversion—in spite of needing time for reconversion, these cities do not expect grave unemployment problems. Thirteen cities did not list the time required for full reconversion, not having sufficient data at this time to do so. One community reported peak of unemployment in 1947. Ten cities do not now foresee the day when all the unemployed can be rehired.

Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the Field Development Division, who released the CED report to the nation, said: "I wish to emphasize that this is a spot picture of reconversion. It is in no sense of the word a national summation or forecast of the employment situation. What we are giving is a report of the pace at which reconversion is being accomplished, or can be accomplished, in the opinions of local business leaders. Their estimates represent the considered judgment of these men and are based on three years of work as chairmen of their local CEDs.

"During the war years many governmental agencies, and many non-governmental groups, of which CED is one, worked urging private business towards peacetime expansion and consequent high levels of productive employment. Today we are, perhaps, measuring some results of this three-year effort. The immediate business reactions to V-J Day seem to indicate that business is ready to go ahead if sound policies by industry, labor, agriculture and govern-

ment are such as to encourage the planned expansion.

"Many factors can influence the future stages of reconversion. As one example, many workers seem to have dropped out of the labor force. In a few months they may come back for jobs. It is unknown how many people today are going to draw their unemployment compensation and retire from paid employment; how many are on vacations; how many who find it unnecessary to work may do so if they find the kind of jobs they want. Therefore there is no true measure of the actual, involuntary and temporary unemployment at this time. In this connection CED believes that the reports presented today are not necessarily a cause for optimism, but rather that they constitute an offering of timely and useful information."

In explaining the CED approach to high level productive employment, Chairman Fuller said, "When the Committee for Economic Development was organized in 1942, its aims were (1) to initiate objective studies, viewed from the standpoint of the general welfare, into the principles of business policy and of public policy which will foster the full contribution by industry and commerce in the postwar period to the attainment of high and secure standards of living for people in all walks of life through maximum employment and high productivity in the domestic economy; and (2) through autonomous community committees, to stimulate company-by-company planning for postwar business expansion and hence the creation of more productive jobs than ever before in a peacetime economy. The first part of the program comes under the Research Division, and the second under the Field Development Division.

"Before CED set out to stimulate peace-

time business expansion, it attempted to measure the task ahead and set a goal. Its trustees discussed with government officials and others what a satisfactory economy would require, and after careful study, it seemed evident that from seven to ten million more productive jobs than we had in 1940, through an increase of from 30 to 45 per cent in production of goods and services would give us a satisfactory situation. This meant CED's task would be to stimulate business towards peacetime expansion and towards speedy attainment of high level postwar productive employment. Any transitional joblessness must be for the shortest time possible.

"Consequently, when a community committee was organized, the first step of the local program was a survey in which employers were asked three important questions, among others: (1) How many workers they employed in 1940; (2) How many they employed at the time of the survey; (3) How many they expect to employ in the postwar period."

"Before an employer could answer that third question he had to complete his postwar preparations for expansion, which was one of the principal objectives of CED.

"As estimates of these individual employers were completed they were assembled by communities and given to the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington, D. C. as reference for government agencies and other interested parties."

In addition to releasing reconversion statements from the major cities of the nation, CED also made available similar reports from approximately 800 communities, ranging in size from populations of less than 1,000 to 80,000. All but about three dozen of this group estimated that those now unemployed in their areas can be rehired within the community after reconversion—provided that, when necessary, workers transfer to jobs in commerce and services.

In many cases these transfers will involve reduction in take-home pay due to

reduction in overtime and to the fact that prevailing wage rates in commerce and services are lower than in manufacturing industries. More than 100 cities of this group reported a current labor shortage, and another 200 stated that reconversion efforts were complete. Very few specialized war plants, however, were located within these communities.

The 25 cities which have either completed reconversion, or have no major unemployment problems are: New Haven, Conn.; Boston and Lawrence, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Trenton and Newark, N. J.; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, O.; Charlotte, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Tampa, Fla.; Grand Rapids and Saginaw, Mich.; Des Moines, Ia.; Rockford, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso and Austin, Texas; Sacramento, Oakland and Long Beach, Calif.

Three cities where a three-month reconversion period is required are Akron and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bridgeport, Conn.

The 20 cities which require a six months period are Waterbury, Conn.; Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y. (six to eight months, its report said); Elizabeth and Jersey City, N. J.; Youngstown, Toledo and Dayton, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Flint, Pontiac and Detroit, Mich.; Sioux City, Ia.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Shreveport, La.; Houston, Texas; San Francisco, Calif.

Those cities requiring a year for full reconversion include: Providence, R. I.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga. (although 60 per cent of the unemployed will be rehired within six months, if they want the jobs); Duluth, Minn.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; San Diego, Calif.; South Bend, Ind. (13,000 of the estimated unemployed will be rehired in six to eight months and the balance shortly thereafter); Miami, Fla.

Twelve cities which did not estimate the time required for full reconversion are: Rochester and New York City, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Baltimore,

Md.; Nashville, Tenn. (has 100,815 employed and 3,500 unemployed since V-J Day. Believe unemployed can be absorbed by jobs available when industry able to secure sufficient suitable help to get on 40-hour basis); Little Rock, Ark. (report says unable to estimate how soon unemployed will be absorbed. Some jobs available now; wages unacceptable to unemployed. Additional 2,000 returning veterans will come into labor market next six months. Arkansas was in No. 4 labor market area. Many workers sent to critical shortage areas and unable to estimate how many have returned or if others will return in near future. Vigorous effort being made to increase job opportunities through direct expansion of present industries and opening new ones); St. Louis, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Tacoma, Wash.; and Glendale, Calif.

Norfolk, Va. needs a three-month period to determine the situation. Its report says, "There has been an announcement of anticipated layoffs in the Norfolk Navy Yard, but it is expected that these will be gradual and that the force will be stabilized at something like a normal level shortly after the first of the year.

"If this works out and if contemplated layoffs at the Naval Operating Base and the private shipyards materialize, two things will happen—a great many of these workers will be absorbed in our private industries, in service operations, building construction where there is an acute shortage at the moment and many of these workers will return to their homes in nearby and distant parts of the country. We, therefore, feel—that while we undoubtedly face in this area a major readjustment problem, it is unlikely, unless government operations are curtailed more rapidly than we anticipate, that we will have a serious unemployment situation to face."

Ten communities which cannot now foresee the day when all the unemployed may be rehired are: Springfield and Worcester, Mass.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Chattanooga, Tenn. (estimates 75 per cent to be rehired in six months); Evansville, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Denver, Colo. (although no grave unemployment problem is anticipated); Portland, Ore.; Berkeley, Calif. Fall River does not expect an unemployment problem until January of 1947, which it can meet, its report says, only if new industries come to Fall River.

Tennessee Wants Quick Deliveries Resumed

During the war emergency period, the Office of Defense Transportation issued what is known as Directive 17, which restricted drastically the delivery of merchandise from store to home. At the close of war ODT continued the directive to November 1.

While this directive meant the cutting down of employment of truck drivers, no one cared so much because jobs were plentiful and it was necessary to conserve on tires and gasoline for more essential use. At the same time private car use was restricted and we lugged home in our arms our groceries and packages.

Since the Jap surrender private automobile gasoline rationing was ended. At the

same time many war plants closed down, releasing thousands of drivers for peacetime duties. Returning servicemen are also swelling the ranks of unemployed.

It does not seem sensible now, with increasing unemployment and apparently gasoline for all, with tens of thousands of good trucks, with tires, still "frozen" in warehouses, that delivery service should be held up. Civilian cars may be used 24 hours a day for hauling our little purchases, but a cheaper delivery service, which provides employment, is being held up.

We think that ODT should have canceled Directive 17 earlier and thus allow the drivers of trucks to secure peacetime employment.—*The Chattanooga Labor World*.

Flynn Addresses Dairy Conference

Insists All Delivery Service Must Be Expanded

THE policies of the International favoring the daily delivery of all products, with special emphasis on milk, were explained by Thomas E. Flynn, executive assistant to President Tobin, when he appeared before the National Dairy Conference, meeting in Cleveland.

The National Dairy Conference comprises affiliates of the International whose members are employed in the milk industry.

The International Union has taken the position that full daily delivery service shall be resumed as quickly as possible. We take that position to protect our members now at work, as well as those returning from the armed forces.

Our aim is to expand all motor delivery service as soon as it can be accomplished. I do not mean to restore it to what it was prior to the war, but to develop it far beyond that through educational campaigns to promote greater public use of all kinds of motorized delivery service, from heavy hauling to milk.

The motor transportation industry has failed to develop as it should have because of the short sighted policy of many of its leaders, as evidenced in their attitude toward our wage and hour demands.

The motor transportation industry has not kept pace with the scientific developments in the factories that make their equipment. With the new equipment developed during the war, there is almost no limit to the possible expansion of commercial automotive transportation.

The employers have failed to realize that they are on the verge of a new era of expansion. But this International Union has not. We have been forced to take over the job of promoting the motor transportation in-

One of the principal questions before it at its Cleveland meeting was the question of daily deliveries, which many employers are opposing because of the extra revenues realized during the war when every-other-day deliveries were in effect.

Mr. Flynn went to the core of the question in his remarks to the conference. He said daily deliveries must be resumed. His remarks follow:

dustry so that it may attain its maximum development.

That is good business for us because it will provide thousands of new jobs for our members.

The backwardness of the employers was never demonstrated as graphically as it has been in their effort to retain the wartime restriction on deliveries.

They are completely blind to their opportunities when they insist on keeping the skeletonized delivery systems they operated during the war.

The motive of the employers is obvious. They saved millions of dollars during the war by forcing the public to carry packages home from department stores and to drink stale milk delivered every other day.

The wartime restrictions permitted them to reduce their fleets of delivery trucks and their staff of drivers. It gave them a running start toward their secret ambition to abolish deliveries entirely.

If we permit them to continue skip deliveries, we will be destroying our own jobs. Instead of continuing every-other-day deliveries, they will go to deliveries every third day, then every week and finally there will be none at all and our delivery drivers will be walking the streets.

How can we prevent this? By adopting

the policy of the International to increase delivery service beyond its former peacetime limits. To accomplish this, we need the support of every local union, continuously hammering the theme — "Have It Delivered."

We plan to undertake advertising campaigns to keep the public conscious of the benefits of speedy delivery service. If we succeed, there will be more jobs in delivery service than there ever were before.

The attitude of the employers, I believe, is partly intended to bring the veterans into conflict with organized labor.

If they can keep jobs scarce, they hope they can have the war veterans fighting organized labor for these jobs.

That will be exactly the situation in retail deliveries if the employers operate on a wartime basis of skip deliveries. There will not be enough jobs to employ the men who drove delivery trucks when the war started.

Then there will be a conflict between our veteran members and our civilian members as to who shall hold these jobs.

The G-I bill of rights, enacted by Congress, provides that veterans have a right to the jobs they held when they went into service. They are entitled to jobs of the same seniority and rates of pay.

We interpreted that to mean, and we so advised the membership, that a man returning from service would have the accumulated seniority he would have acquired, had he remained on the job. In other words, his time in service would count as time on the job.

Unless delivery service is expanded to care for both veterans and non-veterans, there will be plenty of non-veterans laid off.

It is foolish to fight this question on a narrow basis which accepts a scarcity of work.

What good will it do the country if all the veterans work and eight million civilians are idle? We will still have a depression and the men at work must support, through taxes, the men who cannot find jobs.

The problem facing the unions is not who

works and who is idle. It comes right down to the fundamental issue of the last national campaign which was enough jobs for everybody.

Our job is to see that there are enough jobs so that every man who has one is not forced to support another man who can't get one. And that is why we are so insistent that the wartime restrictions on deliveries be lifted AT ONCE.

We know that all employers cannot instantly expand their delivery systems. But many of them can. And those who can should be allowed to do so.

The Teamsters' Union intends to see that they do. And as new equipment is available, we will see that they all do. Further than that, we will work to create a bigger demand for delivery service so that the systems will keep on expanding, providing more jobs and better pay.

The employers, particularly in the dairy industry, have tried to influence their present drivers to accept restricted delivery service. They say that a return to daily deliveries will mean a reduction in wages when one man no longer does the work of two.

That may be true, temporarily. But the man who cannot see what will happen next is color blind—he has been blinded by the bright green currency of the employers.

The dairy employer is trying to eliminate all delivery service and force the customer to carry his milk home from central distribution points. He is halfway toward his goal with every-other-day delivery. If he can keep it, he knows it is just a matter of time until all drivers will be out of work.

To create public support for skip deliveries, the dairies of New York hired a university professor to make a survey and the professor found what they wanted him to find—that a return to daily service would mean an increase of one and a third cents in the cost of a quart of milk.

If that is true, why wasn't a price increase necessary before daily deliveries were stopped by the government as a war emergency?

If the dairies need more money for daily delivery, why wasn't the price of milk reduced to the consumer when they reduced deliveries?

The truth is that the dairy companies are making more money than they ever made before. This is because of the savings in delivery costs. They want to hold operating costs down and prices up.

The same is true of other employers, such as department stores. During the war people carried their packages as a patriotic necessity. And the department stores made millions in profits. But did they pass some of this saving on to their customers?

They did not. They put it in their pockets and made the customer pay for the privilege of carrying his stuff home on crowded public transportation systems.

And if it hadn't been for the OPA, the customers would have paid twice as much for half as much service.

So when an employer now says that a restoration of delivery service means higher prices to the consumer he is trying to kid somebody. Well, he isn't kidding the Teamsters' Union.

We will never agree to a program of robbing the public and reducing jobs. Prices should stay where they are, or come down. Delivery service will increase the volume of sales, not reduce it. And with the increased business brought by better delivery service, the trend of prices should be down, not up.

Throughout the years the policy of this International has been to provide jobs. We increased jobs by reducing hours. Ask any old-timer how long he used to work for half as much as he gets now.

A milk driver no longer goes to bed right

after supper so he can get up at midnight and go to work until supper time the next night.

But that's what he used to do until this union reduced his hours and increased his pay. We are determined to continue our fight for jobs, good jobs, at which a man can raise a family and enjoy some of the comforts of life.

We do not intend to go backwards and throw into the ash can every benefit we have gained over the last 20 years. Our first step backward would be to accept restricted deliveries.

Within a short time it would destroy every milk drivers' union, every department store drivers' union and every other union whose members earn their pay by delivering commodities to the public in retail trade.

Even if we wanted to deny veterans their old jobs back—which we most certainly do not—it would be impossible for us to do so under the law. We are now trying to protect the men at work by making jobs enough for all.

To attain that end we expect the united cooperation of every individual member and every local union. Together, we can win the greatest economic battle in which this nation was ever engaged.

If we lose our fight to maintain jobs and wages, we are on the verge of a depression more severe than this nation has ever seen.

The future of every man in the Teamsters' Union, whether he is a veteran or a non-veteran, is involved in this struggle. Part of us can't win and the rest lose. We either all win, or we all lose.

We expect your help.

Enforce Welfare Laws for Women and Children

New Jersey acted promptly in terminating wartime permits relaxing laws for the employment of women and children. It is to be hoped New Jersey's example will be speedily followed by all states.

It is probable many permits relaxing leg-

islation were not justified. But even when fully justified to aid the war effort, relaxation of the laws was a menace to the welfare of women and children and a threat to labor standards of all workers. The sooner they are terminated the better.—*Miami Citizen*.

Wagner-Murray Bill Aids Workers

Provides Disability Insurance, Death Benefits

BY NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK

For the Workers Education Bureau of America

SUCH a storm has been raised by the opponents of health insurance and by those who oppose the establishment of a federal unemployment insurance system as provided in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill that the public is apt to overlook the fact that there are other features of the bill perhaps as far-reaching in their importance to workers as these more controversial ones.

The only kind of disability against which the worker today has any protection under law is that afforded him by the state Workmen's Compensation Acts which cover on-the-job accidents. The one other exception is that in the State of Rhode Island a worker may draw unemployment benefits during periods of illness.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill proposes to pay sick benefits during periods of temporary disability to insured workers on the same basis as to workers who are unemployed for other reasons.

If the period of disability is extended beyond 26 weeks then by definition the worker is eligible for the protection provided in cases of extended ("permanent") disability. These benefits are the same as those paid retired workers.

This provides an arrangement that meets one of the most difficult problems in social insurance protection. Under our present law a worker is not eligible for retirement benefits until he is 65 years of age—but he may have acquired the disabilities attendant upon old age several years earlier.

Under the proposed law he would still not be eligible for *retirement* benefits until 65 (though the age of eligibility for women is lowered to 60) but the *extended disability benefits* for which he would be eligible in such case could tide him over the gap.

Under our present program the broadest coverage is in effect in the old-age and survivors' insurance system. Still between one-fourth and one-third of all wages and salaries paid in the United States are in jobs excluded from this insurance.

It is estimated that in 1944 only about half the persons who had earned wage credits under this system had acquired the currently or fully insured status that is necessary to give them protection under the program.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill corrects this deficiency by extending the coverage to farm workers, domestic employees, the self-employed, and others now excluded, so that no worker in America would have to face the threat of dependent old age.

The bill also changes the method for calculating the average wage by including in the computation only the months an individual works in covered employment.

In addition, the maximum payable each month to a worker and his dependents is increased from the \$85 provided under the present law to \$120.

The minimum payment is also increased. It is now \$10 per month to a single worker. The bill would raise this to \$20 for a single worker and \$30 for a worker with a dependent wife 60 years of age or over.

Thus the bill provides at least \$30 a month for an insured couple and higher payments amounting to not over 80 per cent of average wages or \$120 per month.

The bill extends the present program of benefits to the survivors of a deceased worker's family with improved benefit schedules. It also extends coverage to war workers and veterans whose insured status has been affected by their war service. It also provides

that upon the death of an insured worker a lump sum payment be made to the surviving wife or husband or to any other person equitably entitled to the extent that he pays

the burial expenses of the insured worker. Such payment is six times the amount of the monthly primary benefit for which the deceased worker would be eligible.

Tobin Attends Labor Conference

Teamster Chief is One of Eight AFL Delegates

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE conference called by the government between capital and labor is scheduled for November 5. The conference may last three or four days. The general president of your International Union will be present at the conference as one of the eight members representing the American Federation of Labor.

The CIO will be represented by eight delegates and the Railroad Brotherhoods, who are not in the American Federation of Labor, and the United Mine Workers by one delegate each. The employers' groups will be represented, also the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Without having any direct information as to what may be requested of the representatives of labor, we feel that the first thing will be a request to enter into some understanding with the government and with employers to continue the no strike pledge for at least one more year, until most of our men overseas have returned home.

The no strike pledge ended as soon as the war ended, but the government contends that there is great necessity for continuing that understanding because of the disturbed conditions in the world outside the United States.

Labor, however, will refuse to grant such a request. There is a possibility that some compromise understanding may be reached, but there is no guarantee even of this.

The cost of living has not decreased in recent months. On the contrary, there is a slight increase in the general cost of living,

especially in the large industrial centers. The amount of "take home" pay has decreased substantially where men and women by the millions worked overtime during the rush months of the war.

I do not believe in strikes but I shall never consent to give up the right to refuse to work for an employer with whom I am dissatisfied. This goes for our unions. To do otherwise would be agreeing to slavery. Holding men and women at their posts of employment against their will is the next thing to putting chains on the workers.

At this time, however, we are discouraging strikes as much as we can because the government and the nation in general believe that strikes should be prevented, because of the fact that we are still sending millions of tons of material and food to our armies across the sea and to the starving people of Europe and Asia.

We therefore ask our people, even in the face of a great deal of discontent and unrest, to refrain from stoppages of work unless as a last resort.

If the heads of our government will give us some assurance that the anti-labor legislation now promoted by both Republicans and Democrats will be withdrawn or defeated, labor—the rank and file of those who work—may be more reasonable, or they may consider enduring present wartime handicaps. This does not mean just lip service from the heads of the government.

If the employers are so blind that they still believe in the old system of crushing

the workers by legislation, then they, too, must assume the responsibility, because you cannot attempt to destroy any class, especially the multitudes, without having that class fight back. We went through that for 40 years and the organized multitudes won the battle.

Not only in our country is there unrest, but there is considerable unrest in England, and in proportion to the population they have had more strikes and stoppages of work than we have, even under a labor administration. The same is true in South America and in Canada.

The whole world is in a period of change and unrest, and the discontent now prevailing is a result of the strain on the minds of men and women, which they have endured for four years of war. We had to go through this period of unrest some time, and it came one year ahead, as we defeated Japan away ahead of schedule.

I have confidence in the men and women of America, organized and unorganized, and I have confidence in the employers of America to work this thing through with a minimum of disturbance or stoppages of work.

Daily Deliveries Are Demanded for Seattle

For military reasons and due to the shortage of labor, the citizens in many communities during the war were deprived of services to which they were accustomed and which became a part and parcel of the industry furnishing such services.

Among these services in Seattle was the daily delivery of milk. We understand that the Milk Dealers' Association in this city, which, of course, has benefited from the fact that deliveries were made every other day, would like to retain this restriction of service to its customers. Naturally, if it can succeed, all other industries would follow

suit in the curtailment of these services.

We believe that the Teamsters' International Union is right in demanding, with many good citizens, that these services be restored. First, of course, to give to the people in the city of Seattle the best and the most efficient service, and second, to take care of the returning veterans and others who will be in need of jobs. These deliveries and other services were a part of the expense of the industry before the war, and there is no reason why the industries could not assume the same in the postwar period.

—*Washington State Labor News.*

Read Your Contract Before You Strike

Before you think of going on strike, first find out whether or not there is a contract existing between your union and your employers. If there is, that contract binds you to observe it. Next find out if you are within all the laws of the nation and of the state, and get instructions or advice from your lawyers if you are in doubt as to what you should do in order to observe the laws or to be within the law.

Much as we despise the Smith-Connally Act, it is still a law.

Under that law we must give 30 days'

notice of strike and we must ask the National Labor Board to take a strike vote so that we can decide legally what is the desire of the majority.

Some business agents and secretaries have ignored this law and by doing so they have slightly jeopardized themselves. Not only is it necessary for you today to fully understand your rights under the constitution of your union, but you must understand the laws of the land in reference to strikes. If you do not understand, you should find out from the proper authorities.

Ten Big-City Mayors Look Ahead

National Employment Prospects Depend on Congress

EMPLOYMENT prospects in the nation's ten largest cities depend largely on what Congress does to speed reconversion and to stabilize economic conditions.

This is the conclusion drawn from the remarks of the mayors of the ten cities in a recent nation-wide program on The American Forum of the Air, broadcast over the Mutual system.

The problems faced in the ten largest cities are typical of those confronting the rest of the nation. And the answer to most of them is federal legislation that will stimulate employment and guard against another disastrous depression.

The ten big cities are making plans for public works construction to tide their citizens over the threat of unemployment during reconversion.

As estimated by their mayors, more than three billion dollars are available for necessary public construction, with the bulk of the work being planned by New York and Chicago.

The estimates of the mayors on public works expenditures were given as follows:

New York	\$1,250,000,000
Chicago	1,000,000,000
Philadelphia	385,000,000
Baltimore	110,500,000
Cleveland	100,000,000
St. Louis	63,000,000
Pittsburgh	50,000,000
Los Angeles	50,000,000
Detroit	23,000,000
Boston	"Many millions"
Total	\$3,031,500,000

This is a huge total but it will be spread out over several years and unless there are federal policies to back up the municipal programs, this money will do little but provide temporary relief.

Only one of the mayors announced any need for more workers in their cities. This was Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles. Despite the fact that 70 per cent of the war workers plan to remain in Los Angeles with five times the number of discharged veterans that entered the service from Los Angeles, Mayor Bowron anticipates a huge construction program that will require more skilled workers than Los Angeles can supply.

There is no need for unskilled labor, however, the mayor said.

The economic analysis of the mayors for job prospects in their cities were given by them as follows:

NEW YORK

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia—"If there is one official who knows the horror of unemployment, the demoralization of relief and its cost without cure, it is the mayor of a town. Not one of us who was in office during those terrible days wants to go through that again.

"Therefore, the mayors of American cities have been on their toes. We have been planning and prodding and pleading. We have done all that is within our power. We have brought facts and figures and suggestions to Washington. Give us the tools and we will do the job."

Mayor La Guardia then enumerated 13 legislative acts by Congress as necessary to supplement the local employment programs and guarantee permanent jobs for the entire country.

These include a five-year tax plan by Congress with assurance of uniformity and the abolition of multiple tax collecting agencies. The tax plan should provide "incentive for expansion, new enterprise and productive investment."

Mayor LaGuardia urged a similar five-year plan for the farmer with a

federal guarantee to buy up all surpluses during that five-year period. Disposal of farm surpluses in foreign markets, fair reciprocal trade agreements, uniform hour and minimum wage standards and uniform child labor laws in all states were other proposals of the New York mayor.

He recommended permanent machinery for settling jurisdictional and other labor disputes to avoid "unnecessary and costly strikes." Public road appropriations, passage of the Wagner-Ellender housing bill, the Lea-McCarran airport bill and the public works appropriations asked by President Truman, completed Mayor La Guardia's program.

CHICAGO

Mayor Edward J. Kelly—"What we find in America today is a national epidemic of reactionary thinking, shouting for an end of wartime controls. Every thinking American knows that such a prosperity will be as short as it is sudden.

"Every thinking American knows that we came close to committing economic suicide after the last war because we cut all wartime restrictions immediately and retreated into the past. We turned to so-called normalcy.

"We do not want any more five-year booms and ten-year busts. We need to face some cold, hard facts. This nation is not prepared at this time to wage a peace that will insure full employment.

"This nation has no detailed or well-rounded plan to guarantee a high level of continuing production. This nation has no practical formula for preventing the economic tailspin that results from overproduction and underconsumption.

"Congress cannot sidestep those facts."

Mayor Kelly recommended a lend-lease program for small business men, the farmer and the home buyer, suggesting the use of 30 billion dollars for such federal loans.

"We can stand the cost of full employment but we cannot stand the cost of mass

unemployment, and that is why I believe that only the national government is capable of a broad offensive against unemployment, unrestrained production and sick money, whether it suffers from inflation or deflation.

"Big profits for the few and breadlines for the many will not balance any budgets, whether they are human budgets or money budgets."

PHILADELPHIA

Mayor Bernard Samuels—"As mayor of one of the oldest American cities, I am glad to report to the American people that those of us charged with the administration of municipal affairs look with confidence toward the future because we have planned, and I hope planned well, for the period upon which the nation is now entering.

"More than 2½ years ago I appointed a city planning commission and at the outset directed the men composing it to leave nothing undone to prepare a comprehensive program for the postwar era, giving particular attention to the reconversion period, which necessarily would cause unemployment in many of our industries."

Mayor Samuels estimated that 500,000 people in Philadelphia were engaged in war work and that 200,000 war veterans will return to that city. He said that the local chapter of the Associated General Contractors expected an expenditure of 300 million dollars in postwar construction, some of which is already under way.

The plans of Philadelphia call for "complete cooperation with state and federal governments," the mayor said, adding that he would recommend to the city council the acceptance of federal funds for public works if there are no "burdensome" restrictions attached.

DETROIT

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries—"We in Detroit know for sure that this great industrial area—an area that produced approximately one-fourth of all the war materials produced in this country—will experience a growth

and development few of us dared dream of just a few short years ago.

"During the 20 years between 1910 and 1930 Detroit advanced from a small, relatively quiet city to an industrial colossus known throughout the world. Much of the city's rapid growth in population and importance is traceable to the stimulation created by World War I.

"Detroit's giant industrial plants are now in the process of reconverting to commercial production and Detroit is preparing for history to repeat itself. We know we stand upon the threshold of the greatest period of expansion in our history and we are prepared to meet it.

"Governmentally, the city of Detroit always has attuned its operation to the tempo set by local industry. The city of Detroit, therefore, is standing shoulder to shoulder with our industry. We have our eyes to the future and, like industry, we see a long period of prosperity and healthy growth."

LOS ANGELES

Mayor Fletcher Bowron—"Since 1941, extensive war production development made this the second largest production area in the United States. Since V-J Day there has been organized in Los Angeles a citizens' reconversion council composed of representatives of industry, labor, federal and local government, wholesale and retail trade, civic associations and representatives of various organizations for the purpose of getting the entire community working together in a unified effort.

"Fact finding committees are making surveys to definitely determine the number out of employment, job opportunities, and how to get together those who want to work and those who have employment to offer."

Mayor Bowron estimated 225,000 workers would be idle at the peak of unemployment reconversion but he expected a large number to retire permanently from the labor market.

"Briefly, our situation at the present time is that we fully expect to provide jobs for our own, that is, those residing here now, and returning veterans.

"We can offer little encouragement to unskilled workmen who are thinking of coming to southern California during the next two years, but we could well use those with skills.

"There are more employment opportunities than workmen in the construction industry. Because of housing shortage and immediate industrial requirements, a construction program will soon get under way for the building of homes, factories and stores. Thirty-one companies have recently bought property in Los Angeles and will erect new plants within the next year and that is just a beginning."

CLEVELAND

Mayor Thomas A. Burke—"Since 1940, expansion and conversion within the industrial pattern have meant a large increase in Cleveland's labor force. By September, 1944, the total employment was 565,000 or 34 per cent above the 1940 level.

"Important to note is the fact that this increase has occurred entirely in the manufacturing industries. Now that the war is over, Cleveland and the nation begin a new era.

"We would be foolish not to admit that the postwar prospect of the Cleveland area depends on prospects for the nation as a whole, and on the level of prosperity in this country after the war."

Mayor Burke said the city would continue to employ "many thousands" in the manufacture of iron and steel products and anticipated continued employment in the aircraft industry.

He declared that Cleveland greeted the end of the war with plans for a "great program of capital improvement" and that its future was brighter because of its diversified industries which made it easier for the city to reconvert than others relying mainly on one or two industries.

BALTIMORE

Mayor Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin—"Apart from our special transportation interests (rail and water) the postwar employment fight will be fought necessarily on two fronts: that of private and that of public or governmental work and employment. A careful Association of Commerce survey, based on estimates of local manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies, indicates there will be 25,000 more jobs in manufacturing and 40,000 more in non-manufacturing occupations than in 1940, sufficient to support the same ratio of gainfully employed for the present population of 1,165,000 as in 1940."

The mayor anticipated increased employment in two large companies and more in many small operations.

ST. LOUIS

Mayor A. P. Kaufmann—"St. Louis and its metropolitan area, despite present unemployment problems, face the future with great confidence. There are three reasons for this. First, St. Louis enjoys the widest diversification of industry of any city in the nation. Second, many of our industries, particularly shoes, textiles and chemicals, produced essentially the same types of goods during the war, and can change back to peacetime production with little difficulty. Third, St. Louis is a marketing as well as an industrial center with about 65 per cent of the working population normally employed in non-manufacturing lines."

Despite unemployment plus the prospective return of 100,000 war veterans, Mayor Kaufman said there would be 52,000 more jobs after reconversion than there were in 1940.

Private industry is expected to spend 300 million more in reconversion.

BOSTON

Mayor John E. Kerrigan—"Our plans for the future are laid with complete confidence in a Boston that will continue to lead as it has always done."

The mayor said that Boston is limited because of its high cost of government, due to the fact that the city, with a population of 800,000, is compelled to pay for services in a metropolitan area of 2,500,000.

The mayor expected no serious unemployment condition in Boston because of its diversity as a manufacturing center, a mercantile and financial center and its large fishing industry.

"Boston's immediate employment problem can never become acute except in case of complete national financial collapse," the mayor concluded, pointing to a large civic program of improvement which would provide reconversion employment.

PITTSBURGH

Mayor Cornelius D. Scully—"We are fortunate in not having tremendous change-over problems because our industries, with slight exception, continued in their peacetime groove, of course highly accelerated when war came.

"This sounds good for Pittsburgh but our workers know from bitter experience, and so do our business men, that because of our basic industrial pre-eminence and our lack of a finished goods industry, that Pittsburgh is at the absolute mercy of the well-developed and long-founded finished goods industries of other cities.

"Our people have been dependent for 50 years almost exclusively on our basic industries and we know that our unemployed total will increase or decrease just as slowly or rapidly as reconversion occurs in the finished products industries of other cities."

Mayor Scully said the outlook was not favorable unless the city's financial and industrial leaders would sit down with local government leaders to prepare a plan to bring new and diversified industry.

"Pittsburgh must not continue to be the company town for the iron, coal and steel industries," he declared, advocating congressional action on such measures as the full employment bill.

Senator Would Stabilize Building

Murray Introduces Bill to Help Construction Industry

JAMES E. MURRAY, Montana's great liberal senator, last month introduced a bill providing for advance planning to stabilize the construction industry.

It is known as the Construction Stabilization Act of 1945.

Sen. Murray advocates federal advice and

assistance to maintain construction at a high level through the voluntary cooperation of labor, industry and government.

The address he made in the Senate at the time he introduced his bill explains what it provides and what it is intended to accomplish. His remarks follow:

I have sent to the desk a bill which provides for using public works as a stabilizer in construction. It is proposed to aid in the stabilization of construction by the advance planning of public works and by timing of public construction so as to minimize the seasonal and long-term fluctuations in the total volume of new construction, maintenance and repair work in the United States.

The bill will be effective in securing a steady expansion of construction activity and in maintaining a high level of employment in our most important nonagricultural industry. This industry can contribute a major share of employment in line with the recent action of the Senate. However, the goals sought after by this legislation are vital to the economy by and of themselves.

The bill does not contemplate the use of construction to stabilize the total economy nor even to stabilize construction as a whole. Stability does not mean fixing a level of activity and holding to it. It is expected that if this bill becomes law the violent fluctuations in the volume of construction can be reduced.

It is expected also that the danger of overbuilding at the top of a boom will be greatly lessened by disseminating information on trends in the volume of construction and on the factors which govern the capacity of the market to absorb new construction. This will help provide local governments and private enterprise with the basis, now lacking,

for sound judgment and intelligent planning.

It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of the role which construction plays in the national economy, and of this legislation and its objectives. Over the twenty-year period, from 1920 to 1939, construction accounted for 11 per cent of the national income. During the same period new construction and maintenance and repair furnished on-the-site employment amounting to 5 per cent of total national employment, and directly or indirectly, approximately 12 per cent of the total national employment.

The great automobile industry with its maximum of less than a million employees is dwarfed by the construction industry which, with maintenance and repair, gave a top employment in 1942 of close to 3,500,000 employees on the site, and to another 5,000,000 working in the mines, forests, mills and factories producing the things with which buildings are constructed.

Indeed, construction is an essential and indispensable ingredient of national prosperity. Inactivity in construction is synonymous with depression.

The bill creates a top policy board composed of the Secretary of Commerce as chairman, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture. The Construction Policy Board is a policy-forming agency which makes recommendations to the President and to Congress.

In formulating policy, it is aided by two committees: First, a Public Works Stabilization Committee which is composed of the Federal Works Administrator as chairman, the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, the Reclamation Commissioner, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, two members representing states, two members representing municipalities, and two members representing other political subdivisions.

Second, the bill also establishes a Construction Industry Advisory Committee that performs a liaison function between the Construction Policy Board, the Public Works Stabilization Committee and private enterprise. This advisory committee represents a complete cross-section of the construction industry and includes representatives of labor, builders and contractors, architects and engineers, manufacturers and distributors of material, and other small business and of the public interest.

The chairmen of these two committees sit with the Construction Policy Board, giving the board the benefit of information acquired by close contact with the field of public works and with the field of private enterprise.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the Construction Policy Board is not an administrative agency. It will make no decisions affecting any particular project. It will not collect source information or conduct research or indulge in publicity. The board will use the facilities of appropriate, established agencies. When information on construction is required, that information will be secured from such agencies as the Department of Commerce, the Federal Works Agency and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The board's findings and recommendations will be announced through the Executive Office of the President.

The board's primary responsibility is to advise the President and the Congress when it will be desirable to increase or decrease the volume of construction activity. The accomplishment of this will involve increas-

ing or decreasing the rate at which contracts for public works are awarded. It does not mean that work already under contract will be interrupted, slowed down or speeded up.

We need not be concerned with any possible repercussions from the slowing down of public construction. The strong probability is that we may be unable to expand construction activity rapidly enough to provide employment as fast as it is needed in the next few years. And, the total volume of new construction which will be required to satisfy the needs of our national economy as we now see those needs for some years ahead, will have to reach the unprecedented total of more than fifteen billion dollars annually.

The bill also provides for advance planning of federal and local public works. The advance planning of local public works is to be encouraged so that there will be, at all times, a shelf-program of useful non-federal public works amounting to not less than five billion dollars.

To insure advance planning of this shelf-program of non-federal public works, the bill provides for a 150 million dollar revolving fund which may be used to make non-interest bearing loans or advances to state and local governments to defray the cost, or part of the cost, of advance planning.

The bill gives the President authority to direct federal construction agencies to accelerate the prosecution of federal public works already authorized or to defer starting authorized but postponable public works when such action is required to prevent unemployment or to prevent competition with private enterprise for available labor and materials.

If the Construction Policy Board recommends acceleration of construction, the President must still request the Congress to authorize the projects and to appropriate the funds needed for the work. Any program for acceleration of public works construction recommended by the Public Works Stabilization Committee is subject to modification by the President and by the Con-

gress. None of the powers of Congress are abridged by this act.

No work can be undertaken without congressional authorization and appropriation. Further, no program authorized by Congress can be arbitrarily set aside. The federal-aid highway program, for example, or the new federal-aid airport program, could not be halted or reduced by the President. Only Congress could take such action, and there will be, as I see it, little need for so acting. The job ahead is to increase construction activity, aiming at ever-higher levels consistent with the growth and needs of our country.

One important feature of this bill must be emphasized. Regimentation is *not* our goal. The federal government is not given authority to ride herd over state and local governments nor to compel private enter-

prise to conform to any bureaucratic program. We seek to establish a lasting framework for the effective and voluntary cooperation of industry, labor and government.

This bill, for the first time, provides machinery for fostering close cooperation between the construction industry and government. Only through such cooperation can private enterprise be enabled to provide the bulk of employment in construction. The more private enterprise does, the less the government will have to do to avert the possibility of widespread unemployment. Construction workers must not return from service with the Armed Forces to a WPA because we at home failed to plan adequately for tomorrow.

I recommend that this bill be referred to the Committee on Labor and Education for consideration as soon as possible.

Buy Roosevelt Memorial Bonds in Victory Loans

The Victory Loan drive is under way. It will help finance the huge cost of liquidating the nation's most expensive war.

The same support labor gave the previous war loan drives is urgently requested by the government for the Victory Loan. Those who had payroll savings plans should continue them for the Victory Loan.

A feature of the new loan is a Roosevelt memorial bond which costs \$150 and pays \$200 at maturity. It bears a picture of the great war President, who, more than anyone else, brought the victory we are now celebrating.

Pennsylvania locals are organizing Roosevelt Victory Loan Clubs whose members pledge the purchase of one of the special bonds, officially known as Series E.

Men who participated consistently in

bond purchases during the war have accumulated large savings, many of them being independent financially for the first time in their lives.

The added purchases for the Victory Loan will increase these savings as well as aid in meeting the final costs of the war, such as the care of the wounded.

To get the full benefit of war bonds and victory bonds, the purchasers should hold them until the final date on which they pay off in full. Otherwise, they must accept a discount.

The International strongly indorses the Victory Loan and urges every member and every local union to buy as many Roosevelt memorial bonds, or bonds of other denomination, as they can afford. It is a final, fitting tribute to a peerless leader.

The average white-collar worker has become a spectator in the twentieth century economic revolution. He has no comparable security such as the Teamster, whom he regards as an intellectual inferior. Yet under the delusion that belonging to a union puts a social blemish on a person, millions strive to be fashionable and succeed in only remaining poor.—*Northwest Teamster.*

Unemployed Can Refuse to Scab

Federal Official Explains How to Get Compensation

A MAN drawing unemployment compensation may refuse a job which requires him to sever all union connections, according to M. H. Hedges, chief of the labor information division of the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C.

In refusing such a job, the unemployed man can continue to draw his compensation.

In order to acquaint working people with their rights under the federal and state laws, Mr. Hedges has compiled the following series of questions and answers covering the procedure in collecting compensation and explaining many provisions of the laws in various states.

Q. What is unemployment insurance?

A. It is insurance to pay cash benefits to workers when they become totally or partially unemployed. It is intended to provide something for them to live on while they are out of work through no fault of their own. Unemployment insurance is NOT charity; it comes to eligible workers as their right.

Q. How are the funds for unemployment insurance raised?

A. Employers pay a percentage of their payrolls into a state fund, and benefits are paid to eligible workers from that fund. In Alabama, California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, employees also pay a percentage of their wages into the fund.

Q. Can I collect unemployment compensation benefits when I am ill and unable to work?

A. If you have worked in Rhode Island, you may be eligible for benefits while you are sick; all other state laws provide that in order to be eligible for benefits, the unemployed person must be able to work and available for work.

Q. Suppose I register for work at the local employment office and file my claim for unemployment compensation. Then, after I

have started to collect benefit checks, I fall ill. Can I continue to collect benefits?

A. In most states if you are unable to work during any week because of illness, or for any other reason, you are automatically disqualified for benefits for that week.

In Michigan, Montana and Nevada, if it happens that no suitable jobs can be found for you while you are ill and unable to work, you will not be disqualified.

In Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Washington, deductions will be made in your benefit check for each day of illness up to a limited number of days. However, if you are ill for the entire work week, you will receive no check for that week.

Q. Where can I find out if I am eligible for unemployment compensation benefits?

A. Inquire at the nearest office of the state unemployment compensation agency. (It is usually located in the same building as the United States employment office.)

Q. How do I apply for benefits?

A. First you must register for work at the nearest office of the United States Employment Service. Then file your claim for unemployment benefits. If no suitable job is available, benefits will be paid to eligible workers.

Q. If I move to another state, can I still get my unemployment benefits?

A. In most states, if you are eligible to receive benefits in another state, you may file your claim with the unemployment compensation agency in the community where you plan to look for work. Register for work at the employment office, and file an interstate unemployment compensation claim with the unemployment compensation office, which is usually located in the same building.

Q. Who will pay me my benefits?

A. The state in which you worked will

pay your benefits. The unemployment compensation agency in the state to which you move merely acts as an agent to make your claim for you.

Q. How much will I receive in weekly unemployment compensation benefits, if I am found eligible?

A. The amount of your benefit check is determined by your past earnings, and by your state law.

Q. How long can I receive benefits?

A. The maximum number of weeks of total unemployment for which you can receive benefits is determined by your state law and by your past earnings. In 14 states benefits are provided for a uniform number of weeks of unemployment.

Q. After I have registered for work and filed my claim for unemployment compensation, when can I expect my first check?

A. With the exception of Maryland, where there is no waiting period, all states require either a one-week or two-week waiting period before you can receive unemployment insurance. If you are found to be eligible for benefits, you should receive a check after your second or, in some cases, third full week of unemployment. Sometimes, however, it may take longer to verify the records and make out and mail the check.

Q. Why is there a "waiting period"?

A. The "waiting period" has three purposes: (1) to enable you to find a job; (2) to enable the United States Employment Service to find a job for you; and (3) to enable the state unemployment compensation agency to process your claim for benefits.

Q. Do I need a social security number to be eligible for unemployment compensation?

A. Every unemployed worker has the right to file a claim for unemployment compensation, whether or not he has a social security number. But in order to be eligible for benefits, he must have earned wage credits in employment covered by the state unemployment compensation law. Your social security number is the best means of

identifying your wage credit account, if you have one. Take it with you when you make your claim for benefits.

Q. How do I get a social security number, if I have none?

A. Go to your local Social Security Board office. Always report your number to your new employer, and always keep the same number; otherwise, you may mix up the records and cut down your benefits. If you lose the number, get a duplicate of it from the Social Security Board.

Q. Do I have to be 65 years or older to qualify for unemployment compensation?

A. No. You are confusing this insurance with old-age and survivors' insurance. There is no age limit for unemployment compensation. However, if you are 65 years or older, you may want to file your claim for old-age benefits. In some states the amount of old-age and survivors' insurance for which you are eligible is deducted from your unemployment compensation payments. In other states you may collect both in the same period, in a few states you must choose between these two types of benefits.

Q. If I am 65 years old and can qualify for unemployment compensation, can I also automatically qualify for old-age benefits?

A. No. The qualifications required are different. Sometimes you can qualify for both, sometimes for only one type of insurance. Remember, there are two types of social insurance in this country today; old-age and survivors' insurance, which is a federal system designed for fully-insured workers who are 65 or over, and for their survivors if they die; and unemployment compensation, a federal-state system, designed just for periods of unemployment.

Q. If I am found eligible for unemployment benefits, will I automatically receive benefits until I find a job?

A. The process isn't automatic. You must report regularly each week (in some states every two weeks) to the United States employment office, register for work, and notify the unemployment compensation office that you are still without a job.

Q. What will happen if I don't report regularly?

A. If you miss your regular appointment without good cause, you will lose a week's benefits. If you are late for your appointment, but have good cause, your benefits may only be delayed.

Q. If I am laid off my job and find only part-time work, or if my hours of work and my wages are cut way down, should I apply for unemployment benefits?

A. Yes. Go to the nearest public employment office and file a claim promptly for unemployment benefits. If you are working less than full time and earning less than your usual wage for a normal work week, the claims-taker will tell you whether you can draw any benefits.

Q. Can I get unemployment compensation benefits if I quit my job?

A. Unless you can prove that you quit your job for good cause, your unemployment benefits will be either cancelled, reduced or postponed, depending on your state law. In 12 states the "cause" must be attributable to the employer; in 6 states, to the work.

Q. What if I quit because I expect to be laid off soon anyway?

A. That is not considered a good reason for quitting, and your benefits would be cancelled, reduced or postponed depending on your state law.

Q. If I am fired from my job, can I collect unemployment compensation while looking for another job?

A. If you are fired for misconduct (in connection with your work) you can be disqualified for unemployment compensation. Your benefits may be cancelled, reduced or postponed, depending on your state law.

Q. After I have registered for work at the public employment office, and filed my claim for unemployment compensation, must I accept any job that is offered me?

A. To be entitled to benefits, you must be willing to accept an offer of suitable work,

or work for which you are reasonably fitted. A job's suitability depends on such factors as your past work experience, the distance of the job from your home, the wages offered, and the local work opportunities. The unemployment compensation agency determines each case on its merits, but in no case do you have to accept a job which offers wages or working conditions far less favorable than those prevailing in the locality for that kind of work.

Q. What happens if I refuse a job?

A. If the agency considers it "suitable," you will be disqualified, and your benefits will be cancelled, reduced or postponed, depending on your state law.

Q. If I am offered a job that is open because of a labor dispute, and I refuse to accept it, will I be denied unemployment benefits?

A. No. The law says that you may not be disqualified for refusing to accept a job that is open due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute.

Q. What if I am offered a job where I have to join a company union, or where I have to resign or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization?

A. You can turn down a job like that and still collect your benefits, if you are otherwise eligible to receive them.

Q. Suppose I am denied unemployment benefits, even though I think I should receive them. Is there any way I can appeal the decision on my claim?

A. Yes. The law provides opportunity for a fair hearing before an impartial board of review or referee without any cost to you. You can appeal not only denial of benefits, but other rulings on your benefit right as well. If you are still dissatisfied, you can take your case to court at your own expense.

Q. How would I appeal a decision against me?

A. Go to the office of the unemployment compensation agency where you filed your claim, and ask to have your case reviewed. That office will explain what you do next.

Remember, however, that there is a time limit on appeal. Be sure to file your appeal as quickly as possible after the agency's statement of your benefit rights is delivered to you.

Q. If I have been collecting unemployment insurance, then find a job, only to become unemployed again, what do I do?

A. Contact the nearest United States Employment Service office, bring your work application up to date, and file a continued (or additional) claim. This time you will not have to serve a waiting period as you did when you filed your original claim. You will receive benefits after your first full week of unemployment.

Manufacturer Favors 65-Cent Wage Law

Unexpected support for a 65-cent minimum wage came recently from a California manufacturer testifying before the Senate committee on education and labor, according to the United Press.

The enlightened manufacturer was Patrick W. McDonough, owner of the McDonough Steel Company of Oakland. He appeared while the committee was holding hearings on S. 1349, which would provide a 65-cent minimum for interstate commerce with a 75-cent minimum at the end of two years.

S. 1349 should become a law because "employers never raise wages unless they're forced to," McDonough told the committee, according to the United Press.

The press association report further quotes Mr. McDonough as saying that:

1—Profits increase with wages.

2—Higher wages cause better production.

3—"Sixty-five cents is a pittance. I don't care where it is. It's really not American to pay only 65 cents an hour."

4—"Raising minimum wages to 65 cents an hour is not going to affect prices one iota."

5—The McDonough Company made a profit of a million dollars a year during the war, which the witness said was "too much."

Mr. McDonough told the committee that he had "raised wages the way everybody else has—because I've been forced to."

But even so the higher wages paid dividends in lowering manufacturing costs, the witness pointing out, according to the United Press, that at the start of the war an invasion boat manufactured by McDonough cost \$25,000 and at the end of the war the cost had dropped to less than half—\$12,000.

Although this account was sent broadcast by the United Press, it was not featured in the daily press. In fact the only place we saw it printed was in—hold onto your seats—*The Wall Street Journal* in New York.

Did you see it in your home town papers?

If Mr. McDonough had said that high wages had doubled the cost of invasion boats to the government, it would have been headlined. When he said that high wages cut the cost in half, it was ignored.

We commend the United Press for making it available and *The Wall Street Journal* for printing it.

Shipstead Fumbles World Peace Problem

If labor in Minnesota is to succeed in getting a man in the United States senate who understands labor problems, among other things, it must start now to build a candidate for Senator Shipstead's seat.

Senator Shipstead's recent vote against ratification of the United Nations charter and his meaningless speech on the charter

showed again that Minnesota is represented by a lightweight.

Whereas the speeches of other senators on the charter brought remarks from several senators, none of the senators who voted for the charter felt Shipstead's address of doubt and question marks was even worthy of answering.—*Northwest Teamster*.

They Reap What They Sowed

SOME sentimental people are afraid the Japs, Germans and Italians may be cold this winter. They may be hungry, too. The sentimentalists deplore this.

Apparently they think we should serve them breakfast in bed.

As a matter of cold fact, it would be a good thing for the peace of the world if the population of enemy countries should suffer this winter, and for a long time to come.

The more they suffer now, the longer will they remember the horrors of war—war which they inflicted on the rest of the world without provocation and with the sole aim of grand larceny against their neighbors.

The Japs, Germans and Italians are suffering only what their victims suffered longer and more intensely. Those who deserve our help, even if it pinches us a little, are the brave people of the conquered countries who fought with us as long as they had the strength to raise their arms to strike a blow.

Such people are the French, the Belgians, the Dutch and the Norwegians. They are entitled to all we can give them. They fought valiantly and they suffered much.

The plight of these people is ignored by the sentimentalists who strive to focus our sympathies on our enemies—the nations that killed more than 200,000 of our youth in the costliest war of our history.

Nothing would invite another war more surely than for us to rebuild the cities of Japan, Germany and Italy, to feed and clothe their people and to make them comfortable and happy.

It would show them there is no penalty in defeat; no hardship and no suffering. What would they then have to fear from another war? If they lost, they would be supported in comfort by sympathetic victors. If they won, they would have the world at their feet.

And defeated by those nations, the United States would learn the horrors of defeat.

We advocate no harsh or brutal penalties against these people who slaughtered our sons. All we say is—let them rebuild their own cities. Let them scurry for their own food. Let them tighten their belts on the short rations they provided for themselves.

And to our suffering allies, the little nations overrun by the Prussian hordes, let us show our gratitude for the American lives they saved by their constant fidelity to the principles that inspired us.

In that way we will have friends again, when we need them.

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